L 34362-66

ACC NR: AP6022205 O

method to find σ for silver and nickel films, and obtained close agreement with true values. A practical ring size is 1 cm ID, 1.5 cm OD, and at least 500 μ thick; maximum applied field strength, 40,000 a/m. Orig. art. has: 22 formulas. [SH]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 5133

Card 2/2

UDALOV, V.I.

Protecting the roadstead water area from waves in the open shore areas of the Far East. Gidrotekhnika no.1:75-76 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Soviet Far East--Breakwaters)

UDALOV, V.I., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; UKHANOV, G.I., vedushchiy inzh.

Selecting the most advantageous shipping lanes. Sudovozhdenie no.2:3-18 '62. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kafedra morskogo dela Leningradskogo vysshego inzhenernogo morskogo uchilishcha im. admirala Makarova (for Udalov).
2. Kafedra gidrologii Leningradskogo vysshego inzhenernogo morskogo uchilishcha im. admirala Makarova (for Ukhanov).

SLAVIN-BOROVSKIY, Boris Borisovich; UDALOV, V.I., red.;
SAMOYLOVICH, T.A., red.izd-va; TIKHONOVA, Ye.A.,
tekhn. red.

[Far East sea basin; lectures for correspondence course
students] Dal'nevostochnyi morskoi bassein; lektsiia dlia
zaochnikov. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1963. 101 p.
(MIRA 17:3)

MIZERNITSKIY, Aleksandr Il'ich, kapitan dal'nego plavaniya, dots.;
YUSHCHENKO, A.P., doktor voyenno-morskikh nauk,
retsenzent; LESKOV, M.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.,
retsenzent; YERMOLAYEV, G.G., dots., retsenzent; UDALOV, V.I.,
kapitan dal'nego plavaniya, kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., retsen-
zent; SERKO, G.S., red.izd-va; USANOVA, N.B., tekhn. red.

[Navigation] Navigatsiia. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport,"
1963. 526 p. (MIRA 16:9)
(Navigation)

RODIONOV, A.I.; UDALOV, V.I.; SHCHEGOLEV, V.I.; STUPAKOVA, I.A., red.

[Maneuvering devices of seagoing vessels] Sredstva manevrirovaniia morskikh sudov. Moskva, Transport, 1965. 100 p. (MIRA 18:9)

L 27224-66 EWT(d)/EWP(h)/EWP(1)

ACC NR: AM6002134 Monograph UR/

22
B+1

Rodionov, A. I.; Udalov, V. I.; Shchegolev, V. I.

Means for maneuvering seagoing vessels (Sredstva manevrirovaniya morskikh sudov) Moscow, Izd-vo "Transport," 1965. 100 p. illus., biblio. 3000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: marine engineering, shipbuilding engineering, ship navigation, navigation training, navigation equipment, ship component, ship propeller, vertical axis propeller

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is intended for the ship's company of seagoing vessels and may be of interest to members of the river fleet; it may also be used by designers engaged in the development of maneuvering methods and systems, and by students in naval academies studying seamanship. The book, from the point of view of seamanship, describes the principles of operation and design feature of maneuvering systems, and gives examples of their use in making maneuvers necessary to the operation of a vessel. Information is presented on means for controlling maneuvering along with trends in the development of these means. Also described are the maneuvering systems installed on modern vessels and the tendency towards centralized control of vessel maneuvering.

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Card 1/3 UDC: 1.075:629.123

L 27224-66

ACC NR: AM6002134 O

Card 2/3

L 27224-66
ACC NR: AM6002134

0

1. Wheelhouse and bridge -- the principal point for controlling vessel maneuvers -- 74
2. Vessel-motion control equipment -- 79
3. Prospects in automating the control of vessel maneuvers -- 94

References -- 100

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 10Jun65/ ORIG REF: 021/ OTH REF: 018/

Card 3/3

UDALOV, V.K.

More attention to the workability of machinery. Mashinostroitel' no.4:39 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Penzenskiy kompressornyy zavod.
(Machinery—Design and construction)

UDALOV, V.S.

SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS CARD 1 / 2 PA - 1748
AUTHOR ALAD'EV,I.T., DODONOV,L.D., UDALOV,V.S.
TITLE The Heat Transfer in Tubes on the Occasion of the Boiling of Not Heated Water.
PERIODICAL Dokl.Akad.Nauk, 111, fasc.3, 593-595 (1956)
Issued: 1 / 1957

The present work deals with the result of the experimental study of the heat transfer in tubes on the occasion of the boiling of not heated water under the pressure of 180 atm.

Methods of Investigation: The test arrangement consisted of a quite simple closed circulation orbit of tubes (type 1X 18 N9T) with an interior and outer diameter of 8,2 and 9,0 mm respectively and with the lengths l = 145 mm and l = 62,5 mm. The inner surface of the tubes was always kept clean by chemical or mechanical means. The investigated part was heated by low voltage parallel current. The temperature of the exterior surface of the tube was measured by means of a resistance thermometer as well as with 6 thermocouples distributed over the length of the tube. From the temperature measured the temperature t_i of the inner surface of the tube was computed in consideration of the temperature drop in the tube wall. The tube circuit was filled with a degassed condensation. Overpressure in the tube was produced and maintained by steam, and circulation (in the investigated part from bottom to top) is produced by means of a pump.

Test results: Tests were carried out at pressures of P = 1,6,11,21,41,81,141,

Dokl.Akad.Nauk,111,fasc.3,593-595 (1956) CARD 2 / 2 PA - 1748

and 181 atm, at specific thermal stresses of $q = (0,5; 1;2; 3;4).10^6$ kkal/m^2 hour, at velocities W of the liquid from 0,5 to 10 m/sec, and at different average temperatures of the liquid in the investigated domain t_f. According to experimental data there is a domain in which t_i does not depend on W and t_f, but only on q and P. Within a domain which is usually called "domain of the development of boiling", the points belong to different W (from 0,55 to 10 m/sec) and t_f (from 196 to 326°) are with good approximation on a straight line which is parallel to the axis of the abscissa. According to these data as well as to those obtained in the tube at other pressures, Δt_k (the significance of which is not explained, but probably it is the temperature difference between the liquid and the exterior of the tube) increases with an increasing q, but at q = const Δt_k decreases with increasing p. The data referring to the developing of boiling can be generalized and described by the following empiric approximation formula: $\Delta t_k = (45-0,11\ t_n)(q.10^{-6})^{0,3+0,0022P}$. This relation and a further one for the coefficient α_k of heat transfer permits the computation of Δt_k and α_k with an accuracy of 10 to 20%, and only at $P \sim 180°$ does accuracy diminish down to 30 - 40%.

INSTITUTION: Energetical Institute "G.M.KRIZANOVSKIJ" of the Academy of Science in the USSR.

UDALOV, V.S.

ALAD'YEV, I.T., kandidat tekhnicheskikn nauk; DODONOV, L.D., inzhener; UDALOV, V.S., inzhener.

Heat transfer during boiling of underheated water in pipes. Teploenergetika 4 no.9:64-67 S '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Energeticheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR. (Heat--Transmission) (Boilers)

21(9), 24(8)

AUTHORS: Alad'yev, I. T., Dodonov, L. D., Udalov, [illegible]

SOV/89-6-1-15/33

TITLE: Critical Thermal Stress During the Flow of Water in Tubes (Kriticheskiye teplovyye nagruzki pri techenii vody v trubakh)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 6, Nr 1, pp 74 - 78 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The above-mentioned investigation was carried out at the Laboratoriya teploobmena Energeticheskogo instituta AN SSSR (Laboratory for Heat Transfer of the Power Engineering Institute, AS USSR) in 1956/57.
The apparatus by means of which measurements were carried out, consisted of a closed circuit constructed from chrome nickel steel tubes. Water circulation was brought about by a fly pump. Pressure was produced and controlled by means of a steam-compensator, which, at the same time, supplied the circulation. De-aeration was carried out in an expansion vessel. The necessary water temperature was attained and adjusted by means of a cooling system and a heating device. Investigations were carried out in a drawn thin-walled steel tube (type [illegible]), (diameter of 8.2 mm, wall-thickness 0.4 mm, length 35 - 133 mm).

The following measurements were carried out:
Pressure, water-consumption and -temperature, and temperature of the walls of the tube. Pressure was measured by means of a manometer (accuracy 0.35), water-consumption by means of a water-meter, and water temperature by means of thermocouples fitted before and behind the investigation tube.
Thermal stress was calculated from amperage and from the electric resistance of the measuring tube. Amperage was determined from the voltage drop in a shunt (2,000 A/45 mV, accuracy 0.5). Measuring accuracy in each individual case amounted to: q_{crit} (critical thermal stress) 3 - 5%, w (flow velocity) - 3%, $\Delta t_H = t_s - t_{ex}$, ($t_s$ saturation temperature and t_{ex} output temperature) $\leq 2°C$.
Series of tests were carried out at the pressure p = 21, 41, 81, 111, 181 and 201 atm and water velocities of 1, 2, 5 and 8 m/sec. In each series q_{crit} was measured with constant p and w and variable Δt_H. Measuring results are shown

graphically and permit the following conclusions to be drawn:

a) The dependence q_{crit} on p, ω and Δt_H is complex.

b) With an increase of the p-value from 40 to 300 atm q_{crit} decreases. At p = 20 and 40 atm the q_{crit} values are practically equal.

c) With increasing ω q_{crit} increases too. With p = 20, 40 and 80 atm and $\Delta t_H < 20^\circ$ an influence exercised by ω is hardly noticeable. On the strength of an analysis of the results obtained by this work and from publications dealing with this field the following may be said:

a) The value of the critical thermal stress of water flowing in tubes ($d \geq 8$ m) or double channels (spacing $h \geq 8$ mm) under pressures of from 20 to 200 atm which has not yet reached saturation temperature, can be derived from the results obtained by the work discussed. In the case of $p \geq 100$ the works (8) and (9) can be used. The data

supplied by the abstracted paper agree with those of (3), (4), and (9) up to 25%.

b) The shape of the channel (diameter, spacing) exercises a certain influence upon q_{crit} under certain conditions, which must be checked if conditions change.

c) In reference (7) no pressure-dependence of the q_{crit} value was found with p = 1 - 21 atm. This result is doubtful. There are 3 figures and 10 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: September 3, 1958

BUGAKOV, P.I.; UDALOV, V.S.; SHLYKOV, Yu.P.

[Investigating the heat conductivity of a packing of shot in various gaseous media] Issledovanie teploprovodnosti zasypki iz drobi v razlichnykh gazovykh sredakh. [n.p.] Gos. kom-t po ispol'zovaniiu atomnoi energii, 1960. 14 p. (MIRA 17:1)

(Shot--Thermal properties) (Heat--Conduction)

UDALOV, V.S.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4396

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Energeticheskiy institut

Konvektivnyy i luchistyy teploobmen (Convection and Radiation Heat Exchange) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 254 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,200 copies printed.

Ed.: M.A. Mikheyev, Academician; Ed. of Publishing House: G.B. Gorshkov; Tech. Ed.: V.V. Brusgul'.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for scientists and engineers working in various branches of science and industry concerned with thermodynamics and heat transfer problems.

COVERAGE: The book consists of 19 original articles on various problems in thermodynamics. The following subjects are discussed: mechanism of heat transfer processes, intensification of heat exchange, determination of thermophysical properties of operating media, heat transfer in supersonic flow of gas, and combustion chambers and nuclear reactors. Theory and experimental techniques are described. Each article describes the conditions of the experiment and tables of the experimental data obtained are given. The data may be used for calculations of heat transfer and heat exchangers, always taking account of [illegible]

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

SHLYKOV, Yu.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; UDALOV, V.S., inzh.

Heat conductance of a shot filling in different gaseous mediums.
Teploenergetika 8 no.4:73-76 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Heat—Transmission)
(Insulation (Heat))

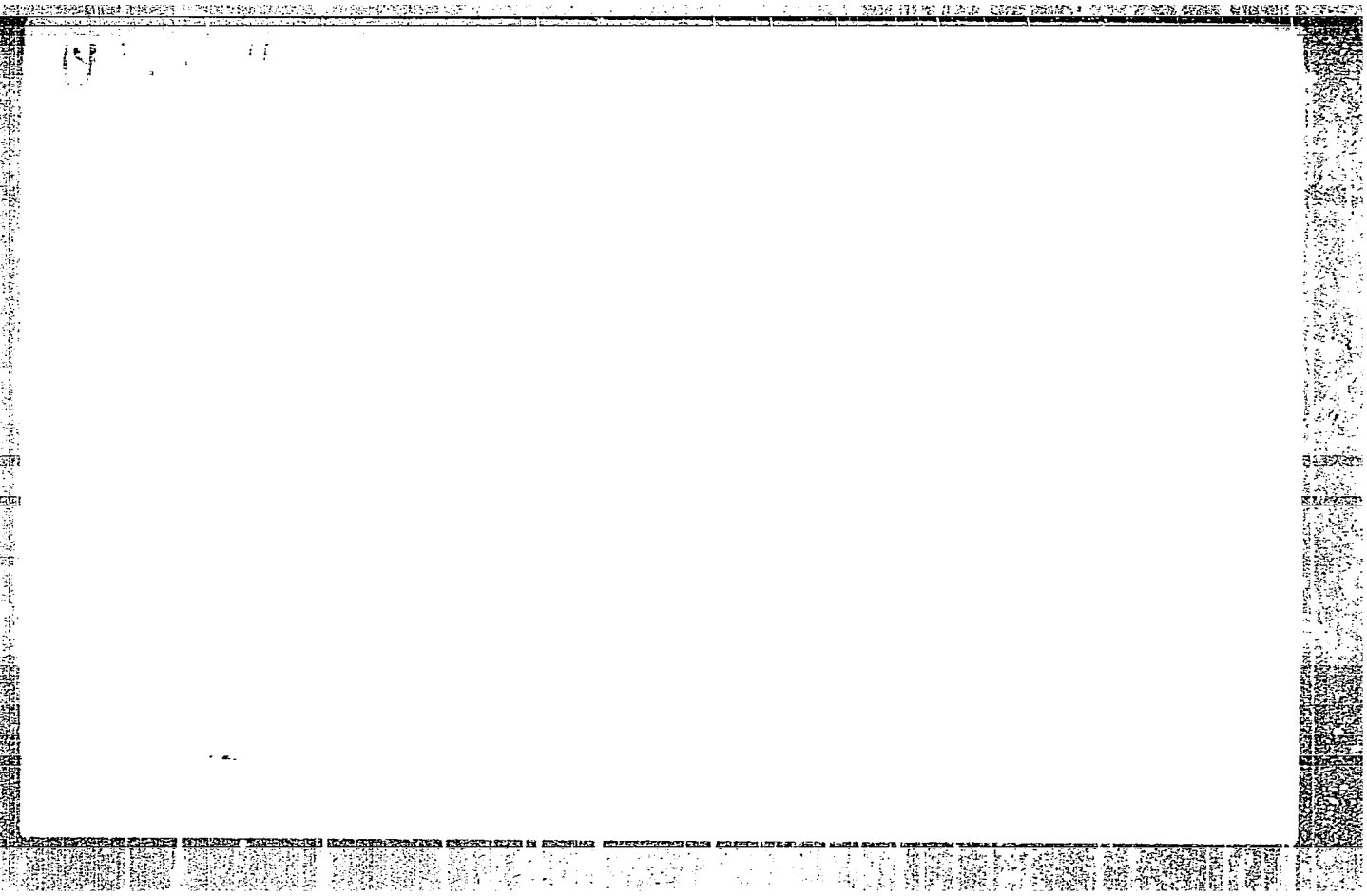
UDALOV, Ye.F., inzh.

Eliminating vibration in air preheaters of boilers. Energetik 8 no.7:15 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Air preheaters)

SHATS, S.Ya.; KOLESNIKOV, L.P.; MATSKEVICH, V.I.; GARRIS, O.V.; YERMAKOV, M.M.; UDALOV, Ye.V.

A semiautomatic production line for manufacturing torsion springs for railroad cars. Prom.energ. 18 no.1:12 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Car springs)



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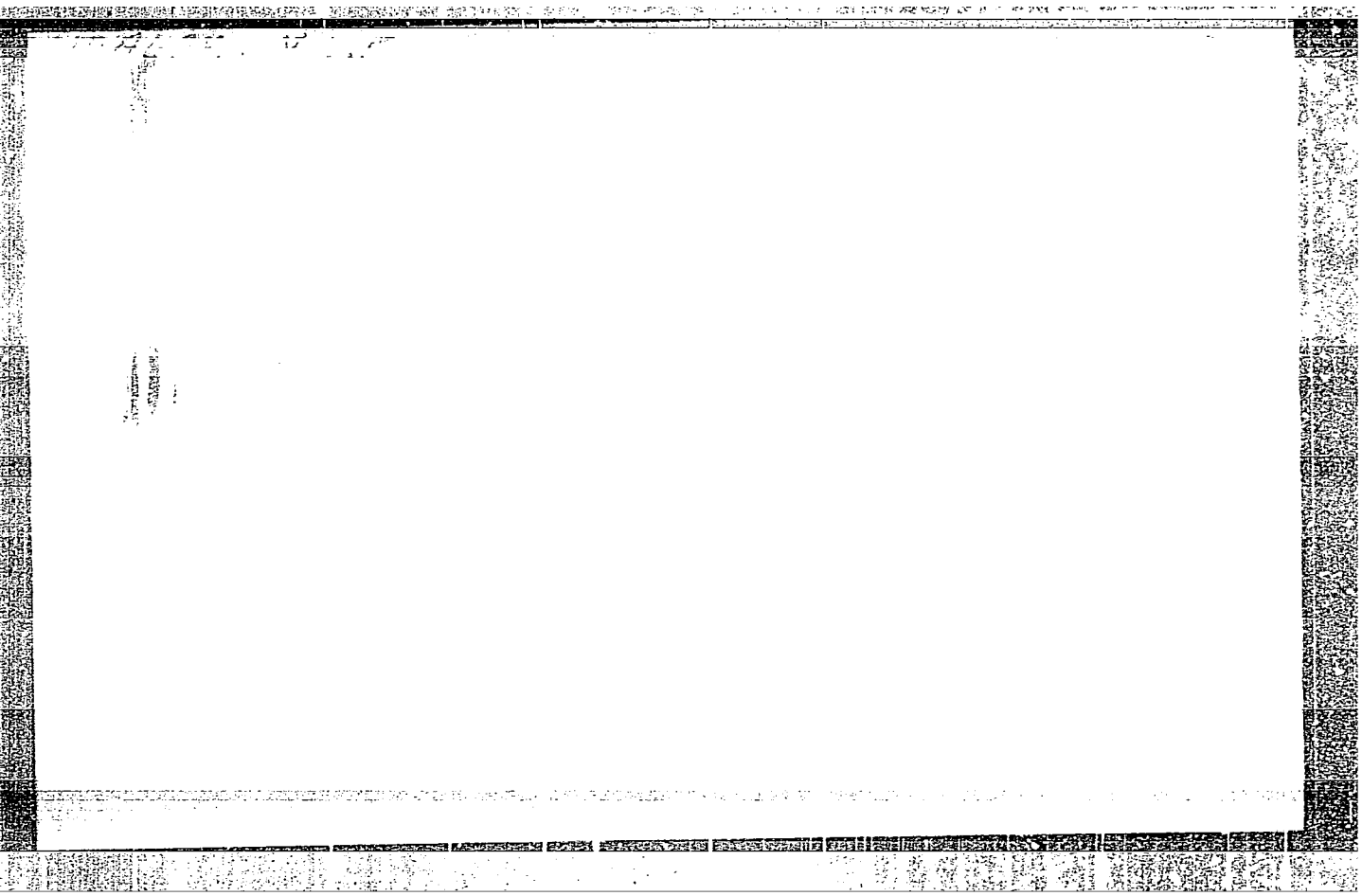
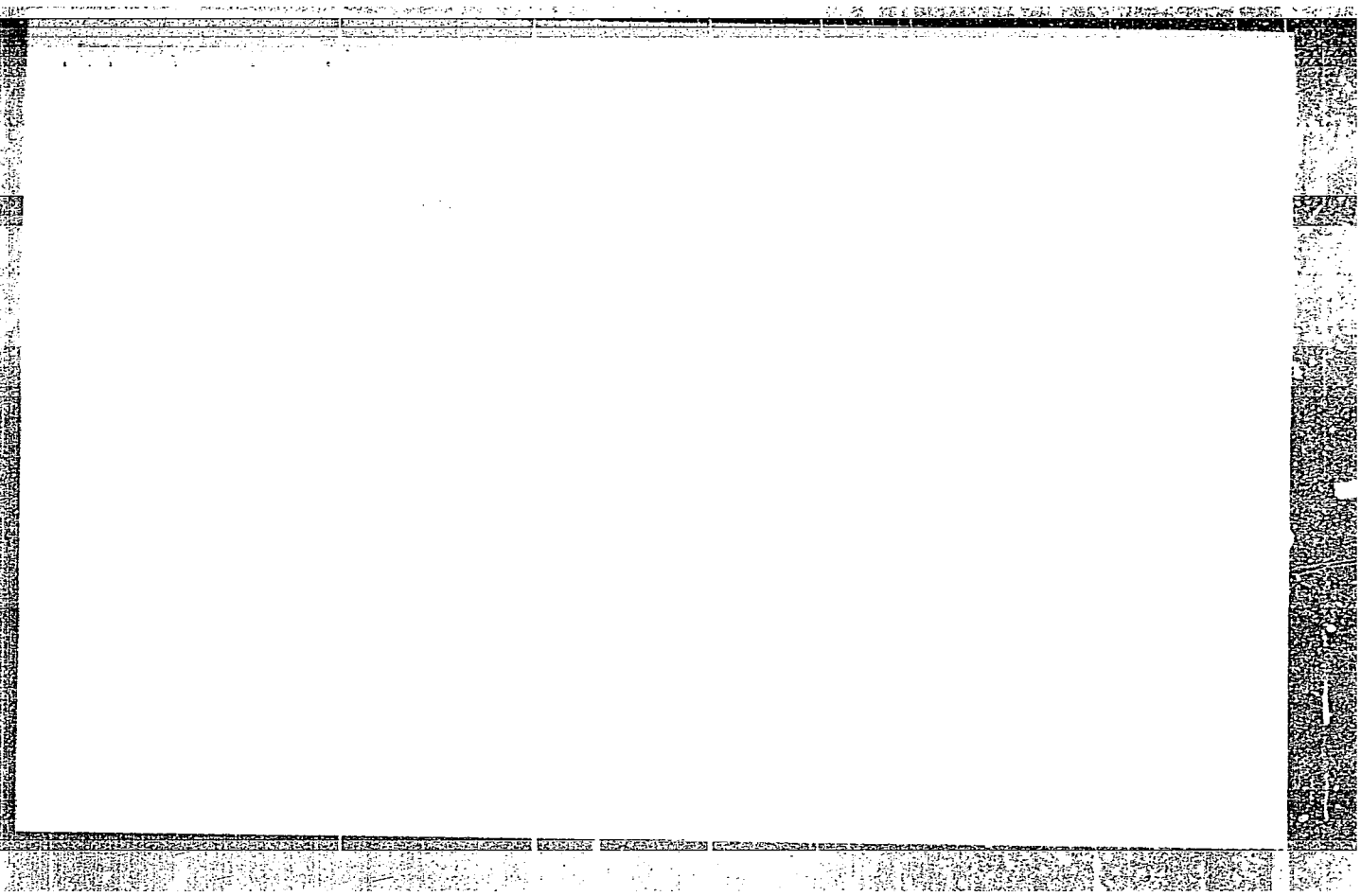


APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001857810017-3"

UDALOV, Yu.F., mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby

Some vitamin B group requirements of flying personnel. Voen.med. zhur. no.12:41-44 D '56. (MIRA 10:3)

(AVIATORS
vitamin B1 & B2 requirements)
(VITAMIN B1
requirements of aviators)
(VITAMIN B2
same)



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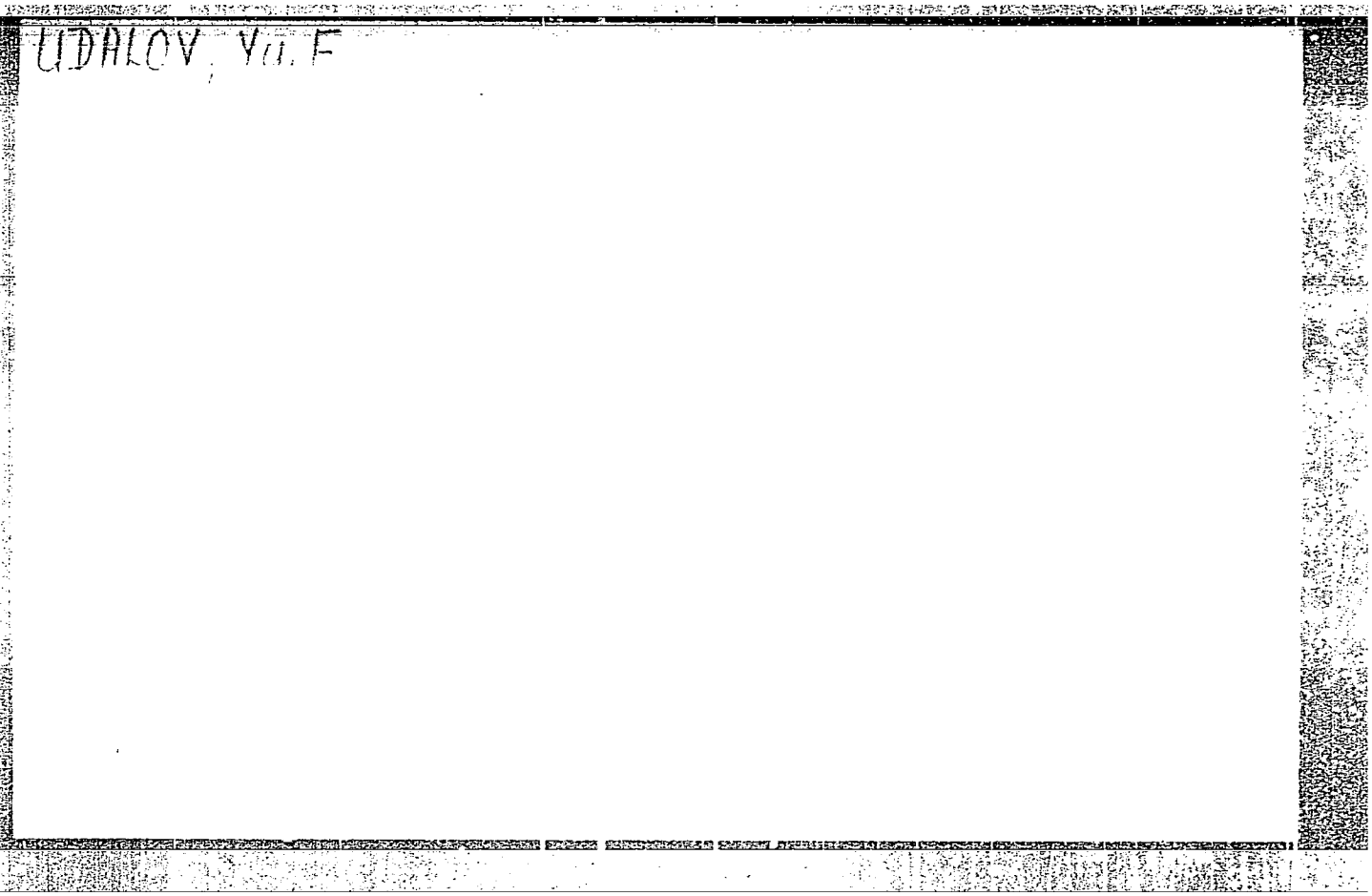

UDALOV, Yu. F.

USSR/Pharmacology. Pharmacognosy. Toxicology - Local Anaesthetics. T-4

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 1957, 71708

Author : Udalov, Yu.F.
Inst :
Title : On the Problem of Novocaine Effect On the Altitude Tolerance of White Rats.

Orig Pub : Biul. eksperim. biol. i meditsiny, 1956, 42, No 8, 53-55

Abstract : The tests were performed on rats. 10 minutes after the novocaine block (0.5-0.7 ml in 0.25 percent solution was injected into the anterior part of the neck and 2 ml into the abdomen) the animals were raised in a pressure chamber to an altitude of 1100 m with a speed of 30 m/sec and were left there for 10 minutes. It was found that in out of 23 control rats 17 remained alive, and out of 25 rats subject to novocaine blocking of the inner organs only two died at the completion of the experiment. The author suggests that the obtained results reinforce the hypothesis

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USSR/Pharmacology. Pharmacognosy. Toxicology - Local Anaesthetics. T-4

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 1957, 71708

that the interoceptive influence from the inner organs produces a negative effect on the animal under the aforementioned conditions.

Card 2/2

UDALOV, Yu.F., kand.med.nauk, mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby

Effect of high elevations on vitamin B_1 and B_2 metabolism in the human body. Voen.-med.zhur. no.7:79-80 Jl '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(VITAMINS) (ALTITUDE, INFLUENCE OF)

Udalov, Yu. F.

PETROVYKH, V.A., kand.med.nauk, polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; LOBZIN, P.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, podpolkovnik intendantskoy sluzhby; UDALOV, Yu.F. kand.med.nauk, mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby; KUZNETSOV, M.I., kand. biol.nauk

Preflight nourishment for the aviator. Voen.-med.zhur. no.7:80 Jl '57. (MIRA 11:1)

(AIR PILOTS--DISEASES AND HYGIENE)

MOKHOV, L.A. (Moskva); UDALOV, Yu.F. (Moskva); SHINKARENKO, I.P. (Moskva)

Ointment for protecting the human skin from ultraviolet rays.
Vest.derm. i ven. 31 no.1:48-49 Ja-F '57. (MIRA 10:7)
(ULTRAVIOLET RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(BENZOIC ACID) (OINTMENTS)

UDALOV, Yu. F

KUZNETSOV, M.I.; UDALOV, Yu.F. (Moskva)

Effect of increased environmental temperature on the metabolism of certain vitamins in the body [with summary in English]. Vopr. pit. 17 no.1:18-24 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:4)

(VITAMINS, metabolism,
eff. of heat (Rus))
(HEAT, effects,
on vitamin metab. (Rus))

UDALOV, Yu.F. (Moskva)

Effect of novocaine on the tolerance of white rats to high altitudes. Report No.2: Effect of para-aminobenzoic acid [with summary in English]. Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 46 no.8:71-72 Ag '58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.V. Parinym.

(ALTITUDE, eff.
tolerance of rats to high altitude after admin. of procaine & p-aminobenzoic acid (Rus))
(PROCAINE, eff.
on tolerance of rats to high altitude (Rus))
(PARA-AMINOBENZOIC ACID, eff.
same (Rus))

UDALOV, Yu. F., kand. med. nauk, mayor med. sluzhby; KUZNETSOV, M.I., kand. biol. nauk; LAZUTYATSKIY, N.P., kapitan med. sluzhby.

Results of giving mass doses of vitamins to flying personnel under Arctic conditions. Voen.-med. zhur. no.1:69-71 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(AVIATORS, dis.
vitamin defic. in Arctic cond., prev. with massive vitamin ther. (Rus))
(VITAMIN DEFICIENCIES, pref. & control
in aviators in Arctic cond., prev. with massive vitamin ther. (Rus))

PETROVYKH, V.A., kand. med. nauk, polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; KUZNETSOV, M.I., kand. biol. nauk; LOBZIN, P.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, podpolkovnik intendantskoy sluzhby; TER-ARUTYUNOV, G.A., kand. med. nauk, polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; UDALOV, Yu.F., kand. med. nauk, mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby

Nutrition of flying personnel in hot climate. Voen. med. zhur. no.4:68-70 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:8)

(AVIATORS,
nutrition in tropic climate (Rus))
(CLIMATE,
nutrition of aviators in tropic climate (Rus))
(NUTRITION,
of aviators in tropic climate (Rus))

KUZNETSOV, M.I.; UDALOV, Yu.F.; CHELNOKOVA, N.A. (Moskva)

Effect of vibrations on the metabolism of certain vitamins in the human organism. Vop. pit. 18 no.3:14-17 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:7)
(VITAMIN, metab.
eff. of vibrations (Rus))
(VIBRATIONS, effects,
on vitamin metab. (Rus))

AUTHORS: Mokhov, L.A., Udalov, Yu.F., Khalturin, V.S. SOV/80-32-2-46/56

TITLE: Special Indicator Pipes for the Fast Determination of Nitrogen Oxides in the Air of Industry Buildings (Spetsial'nyye indikatornyye trubki dlya bystrogo opredeleniya okislov azota v vozdukhe promyshlennykh pomeshcheniy)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol XXXII, Nr 2, pp 452-453 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An indicator made of n-aminobenzoic acid and N-acid on silicagel is used in pipes for the determination of nitrogen oxides in air. The indicator has a raspberry-color which changes in the presence of nitrogen oxides. The color is compared with a standard scale which is obtained by testing known oxide concentrations. The sensitivity of the apparatus is 0.0005 mg/l. The indicator is specific, i.e. it does not change color in the presence of ether, hydrochloric acid, mercury, etc.
There is 1 table and 9 references, 8 of which are Soviet and 1 German.

SUBMITTED: August 23, 1957

Card 1/1

UDALOV, Yu.F., mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby, kand.med.nauk; KUZNETSOV, M.I., kand.biol.nauk

Nutrition of flying personnel in northern latitudes. Voen.-med. zhur. no.2:72-74 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(AVIATION MEDICINE nutrition & diet)
(COLD CLIMATE)

UDALOV, Yu.F.; CHELNOKOVA, N.A.

Thiochrome method for the determination of vitamin B_1 in the urine. Lab. delo 6 no.5:25-26 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ispytatel'nyy institut aviatsionnoy meditsiny, Moskva.
(THIOCHROME) (THIAMINE) (URINE—ANALYSIS AND PATHOLOGY)

ARUTYUNOV, G.A.; UDALOV, Yu.F. (Moskva)

Some problems in practical vitaminology. Vop. pit. 19 no.3:85-88 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:3)

(VITAMINS)

22030

S/177/61/000/001/006/010
D211/D306

27.1130

AUTHORS: Arutyunov, G.A., Colonel of Medical Services, Candidate of Medical Sciences, and Udalov, Yu.F., Major of Medical Services, Candidate of Medical Sciences

TITLE: On the metabolism of fats and lipoids in flying personnel

PERIODICAL: Voyenno-meditsinskiy zhurnal, no. 1, 1961, 63 - 66

TEXT: The authors investigated the influence of flying conditions on the above mentioned metabolism, for it is known that its irregularities may lead to obesity, high blood pressure and arteriosclerosis. The mere increase of weight by flying personnel may be corrected by a more balanced diet, but the authors were concerned in determining other factors affecting the health of the personnel. They ascertained the content of cholesterol phosphalipoids and sugar in the airmen's blood as well as the amounts of acetone derivatives in the urine, during training and on non-flying days. They

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S/177/61/000/001/006/010
D211/D306

On the metabolism of fats ...

found that the sugar content in the morning before flights was 151 ± 10 mg % and in the afternoon after training, it amounted to 116 ± 10 mg %; the respective contents during non-flying days being 105 ± 7.7 mg % and 85 ± 6.0 mg %. Similar results were obtained in respect of cholesterol content in the blood. In the mornings before flights, it amounted to 152 ± 2.5 mg %, in the afternoons it equalled 190 ± 1.9 mg %. During rest days these amounts were 153 ± 10.9 mg % and 148 ± 8.2 mg % respectively. These results prove that not only the nutrition diet but also the nervous strain before and during flying strongly influence fat and lipoid metabolism, fat deposits being the after-effects of increased sugar content in the blood. The authors also determined phospholipoids content in the blood and found that it was virtually unchanged during flying and rest days, [Abstractor's note: Quantitative data are given in a table], but that the licitine cholesterol ratio became unfavorable after flights, increasing from an average 0.9 on rest days to 1.02 after training.

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S/177/61/000/001/006/010
D211/D306

On the metabolism of fats ...

Table.

Характер деятельности обследованных (1)	Время взятия анализов (2)	Содержание фосфолипоидов в крови (в мг%) (3)	Лецитин-холестериновый коэффициент (4)
(5) Летный день	До полетов (утром) (7)	157±6,2	0,96±0,040
	После полетов (днем) (8)	162±7,2	0,85±0,026
(6) Нелетный день	Утром (9)	159±9,6	1,01±0,01
	Днем (10)	152±10,1	1,03±0,011

Legend: 1 - Activity of subjects; 2 - time when samples taken for analysis; 3 - phospholipoid content of the blood; 4 - licitine-cholesterol coefficient; 5 - flying day; 6 - rest day; 7 - before flying (a.m.); 8 - after flying (p.m.); 9 - a.m.; 10 - p.m.

In order to ascertain the connection between cholesterol and steroid hormone metabolism, they determined the amount of neutral 17-ketosteroids secreted with urine per day and found that it amounted to 19.5 ± 1.1 mg % on training days and to 15.3 ± 1.2 mg % on rest days. The increase of secreted neutral ketosteroids during flying training proves the existence of physical strain during flights;

Card 3/4

On the metabolism of fats ...

this physical strain together with the nervous strain before and during training are, in the authors opinion, responsible for disturbances in the cholesterol metabolism of flying personnel. There are two ways to counteract this phenomenon; first, by an appropriate diet and second by a rational organization of training time and resting intervals. For persons already affected by an abnormal cholesterol level the diet ought to consist of lean meat and fish, mostly boiled, with the elimination of hydrocarbons and animal fats; with addition of vegetables, vegetable oils and dairy products. Vitamins C, B_2, B_6, P, pantothenic acid and those present in vegetable oils F and E are also essential in combating the first stages of arteriosclerosis. There are 1 table and 1 Soviet-bloc reference.

SUBMITTED: August, 1960

Card 4/4

UDALOV, Yu.F., mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby, kand.med.nauk

Food ration of minimum weight. Voen.-med.zhur. no.3:62-65 Mr '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

(SOLDIERS--NUTRITION)

KUZNETSOV, M.I.; KUDROVA, R.V.; UDALOVA, Yu.F. (Moskva)

Biochemical diagnosis of the ascorbic acid supply in the human body. Vop.pit. 20 no.2:88-94 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(ASCORBIC ACID)

UDALOV, Yu.F.; CHELNOKOVA, N.A.

Significance of determining the urinary excretion of 5-pyridoxic acid in studying vitamin B_6 metabolism. Lab. delo 8 no.3:33-35 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:5)

(PYRIDOXINE) (ISONICOTINIC ACID)

ARUTYUNOV, G.A.; ANTUF'YEV, I.I.; VOROB'YEV, A.I.; KUZNETSOV, M.I.; UDALOV, Yu.F.; SHIBUNEYEV, A.G. (Moskva)

Effect of nervous strain on requirement of the body for some vitamins. Vop.pit 21 no.4:3-10 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(VITAMINS) (FATIGUE, MENTAL) (STRESS(PHYSIOLOGY))

35529
S/020/62/143/003/029/029
B144/B101

27.1100

AUTHOR: Udalov, Yu. F.

TITLE: Mode of action of vitamin B_{15} (pangamic acid)

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 143, no. 3, 1962, 734-736

TEXT: Vitamin B_{15} synthesized at the Institut biokhimii AN SSSR (Institute of Biochemistry AS USSR) was studied in the form of the Na salt of its hydrochloride as to its effect on the activity of respiratory ferments in brain, liver, and heart muscle of 113 white rats. The 32 - 51% increase of dehydrase activity after B_{15} administration is explained by stimulation of glucosis oxidation; whereas the 4 - 20% reduction of cytochromoxidase activity is attributed to reduced stress of O_2 transfer through the cytochrome-cytochromoxidase system, which is consistent with the increased resistance to O_2 want. Reduction of cholesterol of 12.1 mg/1 g of tissue and of ascorbic acid from

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S/020/62/143/003/029/029
B144/B101

Mode of action of vitamin B_{15} ...

123 ± 4.2 to 87.6 ± 1.1 mg-% proved stimulation of the suprarenal glands. The practically interesting problem of whether B_{15} may be regarded as source of unstable methyl groups, thus having a lipotropic effect, was investigated in 26 rats put on protein-free diet for 10 - 22 days. The lipoid content of the liver was: 18.1 ± 0.19 on normal diet; 20.4 ± 0.2 on protein-free diet; and as low as 12.4 ± 0.13 on protein-free diet + B_{15} (20 mg/day). Morphological studies fully confirmed the biochemical results. Under the given test conditions a lipotropic effect can only be attained if active methyl groups are available which are used for the synthesis of not only creatinine but particularly choline and methionine. B_{15} proved effective in this sense and is assumed to be widely used in future as preventative against fatty infiltration of the liver. There are 1 table and 12 references: 7 Soviet and 5 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: H. H. Beard, G. Wofford, Exp. Med. and Surg., 14, 169 (1956); Jdzumia, Vitamin, 16, no. 4, 279 (1959).

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S/020/62/143/003/029/029
B144/B101

Mode of action of vitanin B_{15} ...

PRESENTED: September 26, 1961, by A. I. Oparin, Academician

SUBMITTED: September 18, 1961

4

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4042716 S/0000/63/000/000/0451/0454

AUTHOR: Udalov, Yu. F.

TITLE: Increased vitamin requirements of fliers and cosmonauts

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po aviatsionnoy i kosmicheskoy meditsine, 1963. Aviatsionnaya i kosmicheskaya meditsina (Aviation and space medicine); materialy* konferentsii. Moscow, 1963, 451-454

TOPIC TAGS: vitamin requirement, flight personnel, cosmonaut, vitamin B_1, vitamin B_2, vitamin B_6, vitamin C, vitamin PP, vitamin metabolism

ABSTRACT: Investigations of the diet of flight crews and cosmonauts have shown an increase rather than the expected (on the basis of energy expenditure for this type of activity) decrease in daily requirements of the body for vitamins B_1, B_2, B_6, C, and PP. The requirement has been shown to increase during more intense flying activity. Jet aircraft pilots have a higher requirement than pilots of conventional (prop-driven) aircraft. Similarly, inexperienced flight personnel have a higher requirement than experienced personnel. Only the vitamin B_6 (4-pyridoxic acid) requirement showed no correlation with emotional flight stress.

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ACCESSION NR: AT4042716

Regular flights bring about a gradually increasing vitamin deficiency, which can be avoided by lengthening the intervals between flights or by vitamin enrichment of the fliers' diet. Vitamin requirements are also dependent on climatic factors. Members of flight garrisons stationed in extreme climates (subpolar, arctic, or far southern areas) have higher vitamin requirements than those stationed in the temperate zone. This is partly attributable to the physical stress of acclimatization. A number of flight factors affect vitamin metabolism. Exposure to altitude raises vitamin consumption even when partial oxygen pressure is maintained at normal levels. Complete isolation also increases vitamin metabolism. Vitamin consumption rises during emergency drills and parachute jumps. This consistent reaction to various physical and mental stress indicates that physiological stress is the basic factor in increasing the vitamin requirements of flight personnel. Knowledge of the specific increase of the vitamin B_6 requirement in response to vestibular stimulation (short-term weightlessness) has been of practical utility in space flight. Pyridoxine is also an important prophylaxis against vestibular disorders. Cosmonaut diets must be supplemented with vitamins both during training and during space flight, a need which was realized on the first space flights made. The utility of vitamin enrichment is not limited to the prevention of

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ACCESSION NR: AT4042716

vitamin deficiencies. It also increases general resistance to many harmful environmental factors (infections, etc.), improves work capacity, normalizes several metabolic indices affected by flight (especially lipoid metabolism and cholesterol blood levels), and reduces incidence of illness among flight crews. Concrete vitamin requirements for fliers and cosmonauts have been successfully established on a broad experimental basis. These requirements are further capable of being extended to other professional groups working under similar conditions, and to military personnel.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 27Sep63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

ARUTYUNOV, G.A., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, kand. med. nauk; VOROB'YEV, N.A., mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby; KUZNETSOV, M.I., kand. biolog. nauk; UDALOV, Yu.F., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, kand. med. nauk

The effect of flying in supersonic aircraft on metabolism in the body of an aviator. Voen. - med. zhur. no.1:60-64 1963.
(MIRA 17:8)

UDALOV, Yu.F.; SOKOLOVA, M.M.

Preventive action of vitamin B_{15} in experimental fatty infiltration of the liver. Farmakol. toksik. 26 no.3:355-358 My-Je'63 (MIRA 17:2)

UDALOV, Yu.F.; SHILUNKYEV, A.G.

Effect of nervous stress on some metabolic functions in the human body. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 56 no.11:61-64 O [i.e. N] '63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.V. Parinym.

ARUTYUNOV, G.A., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, kand. med.nauk; UDALOV, Yu.F., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, kand. med. nauk

Substantiation of the preventive role of summer nutrition. Voen.-med. zhur. no.10:34-36 '56. (MIRA 18:5)

L 04805-67 EWT(1) SCTB DD
ACC NR: AP6027253 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0177/66/000/007/0061/0064

AUTHOR: Udaloy, Yu. F. (Lieutenant colonel, Medical corps, Doctor of medical sciences); Lapayev, E. V. (Major, Medical corps, Candicate of medical sciences; Syzrantsev, Yu. K. (Lieutenant colonel, Medical corps)

33
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of aviation noise on some indices of protein and vitamin metabolism

SOURCE: Voyenno-meditsinskiy zhurnal, no. 7, 1966, 61-64

TOPIC TAGS: aerodynamic noise, man, vitamin, protein, metabolic disease, biologic vibration effect

ABSTRACT: A total of 44 tests were conducted on 10 healthy individuals 20-36 years of age, following 3 hours noise of 110 db intensity in a chamber. Indices were: urinary excretion of total nitrogen, urea and ammonium nitrogen and urinary oxygen; chromatographic determination in the blood of free amino acids and glutamine; excretion of the vitamins B_1, B_2, C, N_1-methylnicotinamide and 4-pyridoxic acid. They were determined prior, during and after the effect of noise. Results showed that the nitrogen metabolism underwent no significant changes except for

UDC: 612.014.45:629.13

Card 1/2

L 04805-67

ACC NR: AP6027253

findings of free amino acids in the blood, specifically tryptophan (it may be assumed that the brain tissue uses more amino acids during noise) and changes in the level of substituted amino acids: reduced glutamic acid and increased glutamine and alamine. Addition of glutamic acid to the diet results in an increased level of both glutamic acid and glutamine. A decrease in metabolic indices for the vitamins B_1, PP and B_6 which participate in transfer of neural alertness was noted, paralleling tryptophan changes. Excretion of ascorbic acid which binds ammonia in the brain was reduced. After administration to test subjects of a vitamin complex and measuring of their operative efficiency according to rate of sensomotor and response (to signals) reaction upon repeated testing with the standard complex of 4 irritants, it was found that while initial performance was satisfactory, later reactions were slower for both tests in the controls who had received no vitamins. Thus intensive and long-lasting noise causes considerable changes in protein and vitamin metabolism, which can be compensated for by appropriate vitamins and glutamic acid. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 06, 07, 01/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 gd

ACC NR: AP7006916

bound corticosteroids was excreted than unbound (17%). Shifts in vitamin B metabolism were also traced. On the strength of the data obtained, a better notion of the etiology and pathogenesis of decreased vestibular stability (especially during prolonged flights) was achieved. It was suggested that when a normal vitamin B_6 condition prevailed, the administration of pyridoxyne to increase vestibular stability is not indicated and could hardly be expected to produce a positive effect. On the other hand, a deficit of this vitamin can be regarded as a factor which decreases vestibular stability and increases a predisposition toward rocking sensations and the development of nausea. In this case, the administration of pyridoxyne is fully indicated and necessary. Best results were obtained when the vitamin was administered several hours before flight or exposure to other factors imparting gravitational effects on the vestibular analyzer, since it is fairly difficult to build up the pyridoxyne level. Administration of pyridoxyne is fully indicated prior to strenuous flights when there is no assurance that the crew will be adequately provided with this vitamin. Such a measure is an additional guarantee of flight safety. In some cases, a laboratory diagnosis of vitamin B_6 metabolism is called for. It was also observed that the majority of antibiotics and sulfanilamides can lead to a pyridoxyne deficit. Therefore, vitamin

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ACC NR: AP7006916

B_6 administration is indicated after such treatment to preclude decreased vestibular stability. Proteins should be uniformally included to maintain the highest possible equilibrium of amino acids in the ration. It was concluded that the administration of pyridoxyne and a number of other vitamins which participate in protein metabolism regulation is fully recommended to maintain vestibular stability. Orig. art. has: 6 tables.

[CD]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 5117

Card 3/3

VOLYNKIN, Yu.M.; ARUTYUNOV, G.A.; ANTIPOV, V.V.; ALTUKHOV, G.V.; BAYEVSKIY, R.M.; BELAY, V.Ye.; BUYANOV, P.V.; BRYANOV, I.I.; VASIL'YEV, P.V.; VOLOVICH, V.G.; GAGARIN, Yu.A.; GENIN, A.M.; GORBOV, F.D.; GORSHKOV, A.I.; GUROVSKIY, N.N.; YESHANOV, N.Kh.; YEGOROV, A.D.; KARPOV, Ye.A.; KOVALEV, V.V.; KOLOSOV, I.A.; KORESHKOV, A.A.; KAS'YAN, I.I.; KOTOVSKAYA, A.R.; KALIBERDIN, G.V.; KOPANEV, V.I.; KUZ'MINOV, A.P.; KAKURIN, L.I ; KUDROVA, R.V.; LEBEDEV, V.I.; LEBEDEV, A.A.; LOBZIN, P.P.; MAKSIMOV, D.G.; MYASNIKOV, V.I.; MALYSHKIN, Ye.G.; NEUMYVAKIN, I.P.; ONISHCHENKO, V.F.; POPOV, I.G.; PORUCHIKOV, Ye.P.; SIL'VESTROV, M.M.; SERYAPIN, A.D.; SAKSONOV, P.P.; TERENT'YEV, V.G.; USHAKOV, A.S.; UDALOV, Yu.F.; FOMIN, V.S.; FOMIN, A.G.; KHLEBNIKOV, G.F.; YUGANOV, Ye.M.; YAZDOVSKIY, V.I.; KRICHAGIN, V.I.; AKULINICHEV, I.T.; SAVINICH, F.K.; STMPURA, S.F.; VOSKRESENSKIY, O.G.; GAZENKO, O.G., SISAKYAN, N.M., akademik, red.

[Second group space flight and some results of the Soviet astronauts' flights on "Vostok" ships; scientific results of medical and biological research conducted during the second group space flight] Vtoroi gruppovoi kosmicheskii polet i nekotorye itogi poletov sovetskikh kosmonavtov na korabliakh "Vostok"; nauchnye rezul'taty medikobiologicheskikh issledovanii, provedennykh vo vremia vtorogo gruppovogo kosmicheskogo poleta. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 277 p. (MIRA 18:6)

ACCESSION NR: AP4039399 S/0070/64/009/003/0408/0410

AUTHORS: Margolis, N. V.; Toropov, N. A.; Udalov, Yu. P.

TITLE: X-ray analysis of praseodymium and samarium aluminates

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 9, no. 3, 1964, 408-410

TOPIC TAGS: x ray analysis, crystallographic analysis, praseodymium, lattice parameter, samarium, aluminate, camera RKOP, camera RKU, goniometer KFOR

ABSTRACT: The structure of praseodymium and samarium aluminates was studied in order to verify the hypothesis stating that the perovskite-type structures undergo transformations producing valuable physical properties. Powders and single crystals of the aluminates were prepared in Institut khimii silikatov AN SSSR (Institute of Silicate Chemistry, Academy of Sciences SSSR). Praseodymium and samarium were studied previously by S. Geller and V. B. Balla (Acta Crystalog., 9, 1019, 1956) who referred the first aluminate to the rhombohedral system with lattice parameters: a = 5.307 Å, α = 60.33°, and the second to the rhombic system with a = 5.265; b = 5.290; c = 7.473 Å. During the investigation the crystal symmetry

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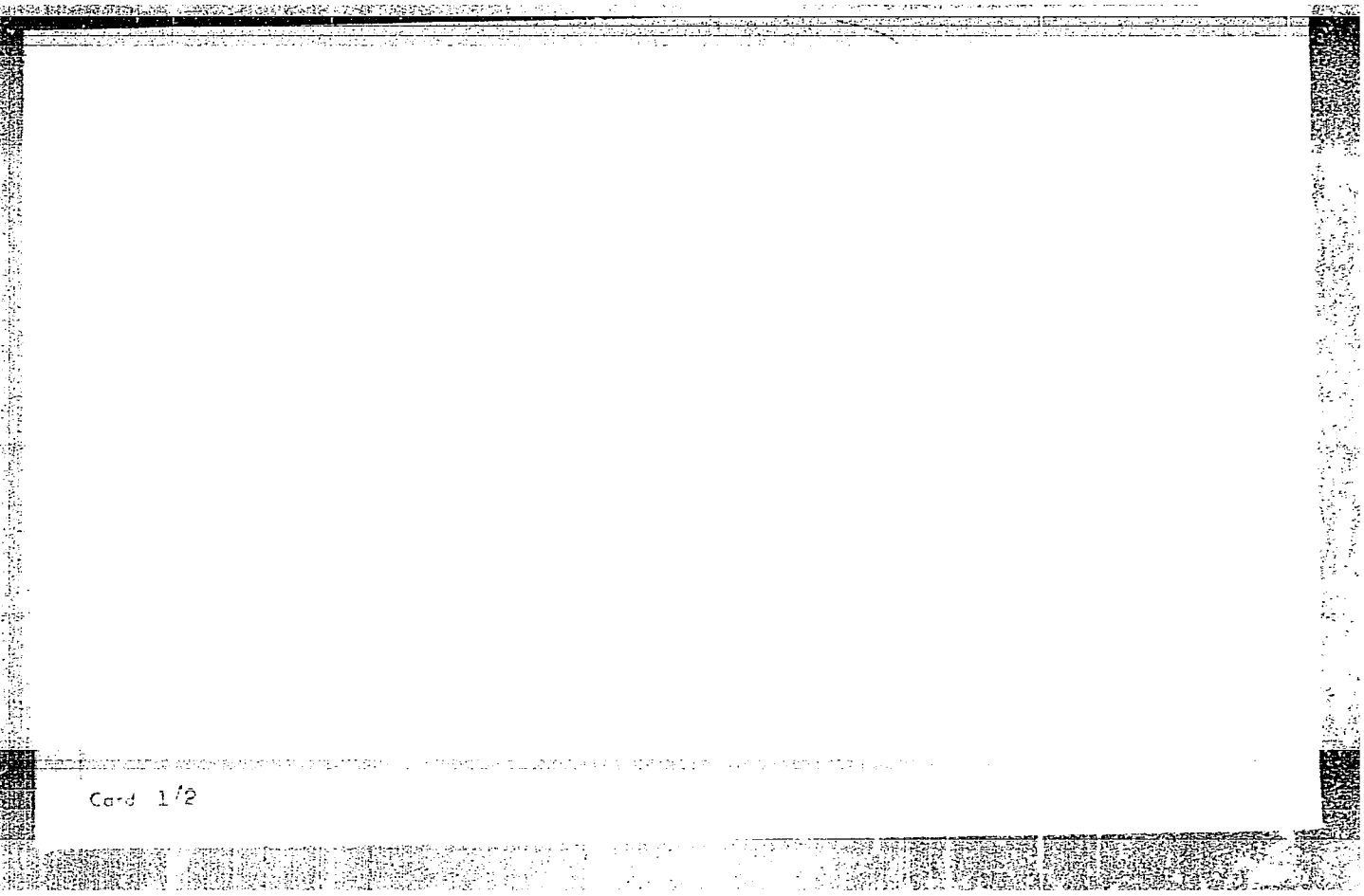
was photographed by a RKOP camera. A more accurate picture was obtained in an x-ray goniometer KFOR. It was established on the basis of the x-ray pattern analysis that praseodymium crystallized in the tetragonal rather than rhombohedral system and that its lattice parameters were a = b 3.74 ± 0.01 Å, c = 3.76 ± 0.1 Å. The Laue diffraction pattern of the samarium crystal showed that it had a diffraction symbol 2/mm. According to the Geller and Balla choice of the coordinate axes, the samarium crystal should have the third order axes, but the presence of such axes in samarium was not sustained. However, the investigation showed the presence of clearly defined second-order axes and less clearly defined fourth-order axes. It was decided to take the edges of the perovskite cell as the direction of the coordinate axes. For better results, the elementary cell constant 3.72 Å was doubled (in the plane perpendicular to the Z axis). The results proved that samarium crystallized in the rhombic system with the lattice parameters a = b = 7.46 ± 0.01; c = 7.43 ± 0.01 Å. "We express our gratitude to V. A. Ioffe for the experimental material." Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Lensoveta (Leningrad Technological Institute)

TOROPOV, N.A.; UDALOV, Yu.P.; GENKIN, G.A.

Role of the impurity cation in the process of selective etching of KBr and NaCl crystals. Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.2:335-337 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Lensoveta. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Toropov).



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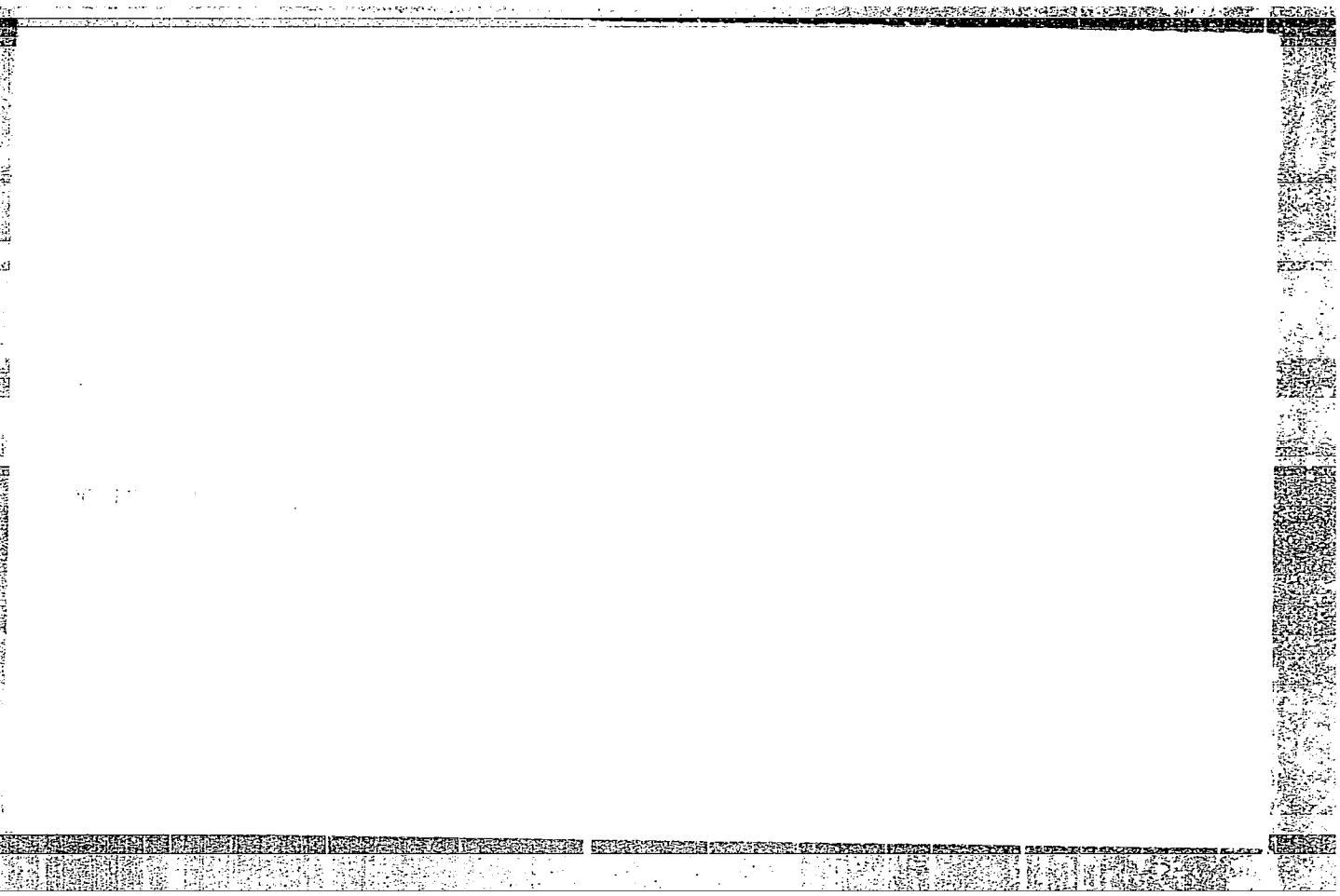

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001857810017-3"

L 2819-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD/JG/GG

ACCESSION NR: AP5016181 UR/0051/65/018/006/1072/1073
535.373.1

AUTHORS: Mikhal'chenko, G. A.; Misyurev, Yu. A.; Toropov, N. A.; Udalov, Yu. P.

TITLE: On the topography of radiation under mechanical de-excitation of alkali-halide crystal phosphors preirradiated by beta rays

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 18, no. 6, 1965, 1072-1073

TOPIC TAGS: crystal dislocation, crystal dislocation phenomenon, crystal optic property, luminescent crystal, luminescence, beta bombardment

ABSTRACT: The authors checked the shape of the light pulse produced when a single crystal CsI (grown by the Stockbarger method and doped with 0.005 wt. per cent InI) is exposed to beta radiation and then mechanically de-excited by pricking. The form of the light pulse was observed visually under a magnifier and also photographed. The shape of the produced impact rosette confirmed the hypothesis that the pro-

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L 2819-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5016181

duced moving edge dislocations play the principal role in the mechanical de-excitation of the crystal, since the shape of the rosette corresponded to the picture of motion of edge dislocations crossing the investigated plane. A similar phenomenon was observed also in NaCl-Eu, KBr-Eu, and KI-In crystals, but the luminescence intensity was lower. [The authors thank E. M. Nadgornyy for interest in the work and for valuable critical remarks.] Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 13Feb64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS, OP

NR REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

TOROPOV, N.A.; UDALOV, Yu.P.

Dislocations and their effect on the properties of high-melting oxides. Zhur.VKHO 10 no.5:497-506 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Toropov).

LEBEDEV, L.M.; UDALOVA, A.I.

Machines for testing under operating conditions. Priborostroenie no.8:17-20 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Testing machines)

died. Six weeks after the operation, regeneration of nonmedullated

Card 1/2

Copy 2/2

UDALOVA, A.I. (Arkhangel'sk, ul. K.Marksa, d.l., kv. 15)

Pneumatosis of the small intestine. Vest.khir. 90 no.3: 108-109 Mr'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. V.F. TSel') Arkhangel'skogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(INTESTINES—DISEASES)

UDALOVA, A.P.; UVAROVA, L.B.

Work of the diagnostic ward during the poliomyelitis epidemy of 1959. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.1:49-50 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz detskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy No.3 (konsul'tant - prof. K.G. Titov) goroda Tashkenta.
(TASHKENT--POLIOMYELITIS)

L 5344-66
ACC NR: AP5026793 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/017/0074/007[illegible]

INVENTOR: Voronin, G. I.; Polivoda, A. I.; Pirogov, A. A.; Chemodurov, N. Ya.; Udalova, F. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Apparatus for dosing and dilution of liquid media. Class 42, No. 174384 [announced by Organization of the State Committee on Aviation Technology, SSSR (Organizatsiya gosudarstvennogo komiteta po aviatsionnoy tekhnike SSSR)]

40 B

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 17, 1965, 74-75

TOPIC TAGS: fluid density, fluid density measurement, fluid mechanics

ABSTRACT: This author certificate describes an apparatus for dosing and dilution of liquid media. It contains a slide valve distribution system actuated by two control solenoids, a preliminary dilution chamber with a piston and return spring, and a final dilution chamber with a piston controlled by a programmed reversible electric motor (see Fig. 1). In order to render the process automatic, the preliminary

Card 1/2 UDC: 681.121.12

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L 5344-66

ACC NR: AP5026793

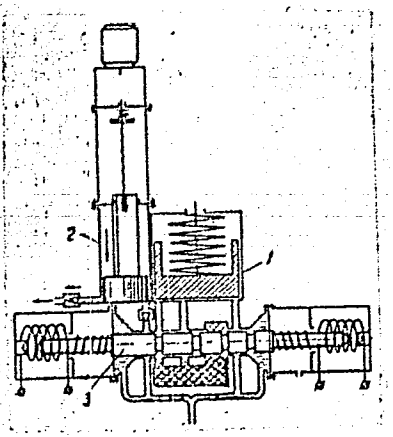

Fig. 1. Apparatus for dosing and dilution of liquid media

1 - Preliminary dilution chamber; 2 - final dilution chamber; 3 - slide valve system.

and final dilution chambers are connected by means of the slide valve which controls the process of consecutive dilution and dosing of the solution and also the washing of the system. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [AB]

SUB CODE: ME/ SUBM DATE: 04Jul63/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

ATD PRESS: 4131

Card 2/2 mld

VASILEVSKAYA, N.Ye.; UDALOVA, G.P.

Electric activity of the cerebral cortex of a rabbit in the case of salt overload following destruction of the motor and posterior limbic areas of the cortex. Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.5:1238-1241 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Leningradskiy gsoudarstvennyy universitet im. A.A.Zhdanova. Submitted June 22, 1964.

UDALOVA,K.

UDALOVA,K.; DROZDKOV,I., redaktor; SHPITAL'SKAYA,E., redaktor; DENISOVA, O., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Statistical accounting in the system of state insurance] Statisticheskii uchet v sisteme gosudarstvennogo strakhovaniia. Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1954. 62 p. (MLRA 9:2)
(Insurance, Social--Accounting)

UDALOVA, K. N.

UDALOVA, K. N. "Pregnancy and Birth During Fibromyama of the Uterus and After Mild Myomectomy Cand Med Sci, Second Moscow Medical Inst imeni I. V. Stalin, 8 Feb 54. (Meditsinskiy Rabotnik, 29 Jan 54)

SO: SUM 168, 22 July 1954

BASLAVSKAYA, S. S.; KOBLENTS-MISHKE, O. I.; UDALOVA, L. A.; CHISTYAKOVA, E. A.

Plankton

Effect of fertilizers on photosynthetic activity of phytoplankton in a body of water Dokl. AN SSSR. 82, No. 5, 1952 Moskovskiy Gosudarstvennyy Universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova rcd. 28 Nov. 1951.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952 [redacted], Uncl.

BASLAVSKAYA, S.S.; KOBLENTS-MISHKE, O.I.; UDALOVA, L.A.

Action of mineral nutrition on photosynthesis in algae. Trudy Inst. fiziol.rast. 10:197-209 '55. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Kafedra fiziologii rasteniy Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V. Lomonosova. (Plants, Effect of minerals on) (Algae) (Photosynthesis)

L 33090-66
ACC NR: AP6024072 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/167/001/0228/0231

29
B

AUTHOR: Dyban, A. P.; Udalova, L. D.; Akimova, I. M.

ORG: Institute of Experimental Medicine, AMN SSSR (Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Relationship between teratogenic action 22 and chemical structure of medicinal substances. Experiments with chloridine and bigumal

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 167, no. 1, 1966, 228-231

TOPIC TAGS: pharmacology, rat, biologic reproduction, drug effect, biologic mutation, antipyretic, circulatory drug

ABSTRACT: Two drugs with similar antimalarial activity - chloridine [pyrimethamine] and bigumal [paludrine] - were administered to pregnant rats to determine whether teratogenic action is a specific property of certain chemical agents or whether such action may arise from injury to the embryo caused by any pharmacological substance. The metabolite formed by bigumal (diaminodihydrotriazine) in the organism has a structural resemblance to chloridine, but it differs from chloridine in having a nitrogen atom in the 5th position instead of a carbon atom. The results of the experiments showed that 77.9% of the fetuses produced by the rats given chloridine were teratic as compared with only 0.2% of the fetuses of the rates given bigumal. It follows then that the teratogenic action

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0915 1633

L 33090-66

ACC NR: AP6024072 O

of chloridine is not due to antimalarial activity but is a side effect of the compound. The authors concluded that a pharmacological agent cannot have teratogenic action without possessing the properties of an antimetabolite, i.e., the capacity to interfere with key links in the biochemical reactions underlying embryogenesis. This paper was presented by Academician Bakuleyev on 19 April 1965. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 16Apr65 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 BK

SHUMANOVA, A.A.; SOKOLOV, B.S.; CHERKASHENINA, Ye.F.; GARSKOVA, A.I.; CHULKOV, M.P.; BORISENOK, V.G.; RAIMOVA, S.S.; KULIK, O.A.; UDALOVA, L.I.; KAZACHKOV, S.S., otv. red.; ZHDANOVA, L.P., red.

[Agroclimatic manual on Omsk Province] Agroklimaticheskii spravochnik po Omskoi oblasti. Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1959. 227 p. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby. Omskoye upravleniye. 2. Gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya Omskogo upravleniya gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby (for all except Kazachkov, Zhdanova).

EDEL'SHTEYN, G. L., prof.; UDALOVA, N. E., nauchnyy sotrudnik; GORBUNOVA, Z. K., nauchnyy sotrudnik; SMIRNOVA, Ye. Ye., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

X-ray characteristics of lateral curvature of the spine. Zdrav. Kazakh. no.4:19-23 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz Sverdlovskogo Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (direktor - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk Z. P. Lubegina) i Kazakhskogo meditsinskogo instituta (direktor - professor R. I. Samarin)

(SPINE--ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

18.1245

S/180/60/000/01/007/027
E071/E135

AUTHOR: Drits, M.Ye., Mal'tsev, M.V., Rocklin, L.L. and Udalova, O.N. (Moscow)

TITLE: An Investigation of Alloy of the Quarternary System: Magnesium - Manganese - Aluminium - Calcium

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR,Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1960, Nr 1, pp 59-63 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Alloys of magnesium with additions of manganese, aluminium and calcium found some industrial application, e.g. MA9 alloy containing 1-1.8% of manganese, 0.4-0.8% of aluminium and 0.08-0.3% of calcium (remaining magnesium), which possesses high mechanical properties at room and elevated temperatures and is resistant to oxidation and corrosion. In order to obtain more information about the nature of this alloy, particularly about its structure and conditions of thermal treatment, the knowledge of the equilibrium diagram of the above quarternary system is necessary. In the present paper the results of studies of some cross-sections of this diagram are described. The alloys for the investigation were smelted in an electric resistance furnace in steel crucibles under flux VI3 (30-40% $MgCl_2$, 25-36% KCl,

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An Investigation of Alloy of the Quarternary System: Magnesium - Manganese - Aluminium - Calcium

6% $CaCl_2$, 15-20% CaF_2 and 7-10% MgO). As starting materials the following were used: magnesium Mg1 (99.91% Mg), aluminium AV000 (99.98% Al) and alloys Mg-Mn (3.2% Mn) and MgCa (14.5% Ca). Casting of ingots was done in metallic moulds 20 mm in diameter and 115 mm high. Ingots were cut into specimens which were submitted to a corresponding thermal treatment. On the basis of microscopic analysis, isothermal cross-sections for 400 and 300 °C for alloys of the quarternary system, corresponding to a constant manganese content (1.5%) and a number of polythermal cross-sections were constructed (Figs 1 and 2). Some typical microstructures are shown in Fig 3. It was established that the industrial alloy MA9 (mean manganese content 1.5%) at an elevated content of calcium and aluminium can contain, in addition to the main strengthening phase - Mn, a number of other strengthening phases: Mg_2Ca, Al_2Ca and the β-phase. There are 3 figures and 5 references, of which 3 are Soviet and 2 English.

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SUBMITTED: November 25, 1959

UDALOVA, T.P.; FEDOROVA, R.I.

Effect of various nutrients on the gramicidin formation by Bacillus brevis var. G.-B. Mikrobiologiia 34 no.4:631-635 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V.Lomonosova.

YEGOROV, N.S.; UDALOVA, T.P.

Effect of various fractions of soybean flour on the biosynthesis of streptomycin by Actinomyces streptomycini cultures. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 6: Biol., pochv. 17 no.3:56-59 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Laboratoriya antibiotikov Moskovskogo universiteta.
(SOYBEAN FLOUR) (STREPTOMYCIN)
(BACTERIOLOGY--CULTURES AND CULTURE MEDIA)

SILAYEV,A.B.; STEPANOV,V.M.; YULIKOVA,Ye.P.; MICHAYLOVA,I.Yu.; (Bolgariya); UDALOVA,T.P.

Study of the inactivation of polymyxin. M. Antibiotiki 7 no.7: 638-643 Jl '62. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Laboratoriya khimii belka i antibiotikov khimicheskogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo universiteta imeni M.V.Lomonosova.

*

UDALOVA, T.P.

Determination of the gramicidin content in culture fluid.
Antibiotiki 8 no.3:233-237 Mr'63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Laboratoriya antibiotikov biologo-pochvennogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo universiteta imeni Lomonosova.

UDALOVA, V.V.; PINSKER, Z.G.

Electron diffraction examination of the structure of ammonium sulfate. Kristallografiia 8 no.4:538-547 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova i Institut kristallografii AN SSSR.
(Ammonium sulfate crystals) (Electron diffraction examination)

UDALOVA, V.V.

Superstructure in ammonium fluoberyllate, $(NH_4)_2BeF_4$.
Kristallografiia 6 no.4:629-630 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.
(Electron diffraction examination)
(Ammonium fluoberyllate)

ACCESSION NR: AP3001771 S/0188/63/000/003/0044/0047

AUTHOR: Udalova, V. V.; Potemkina, N. A.

TITLE: Electronographic study of growth textures of indium dusted on a sample of rock salt in vacuum

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya 3. Fizika, astronomiya, no. 3, 1963, 44-47

TOPIC TAGS: indium film, indium film growth texture, indium film electronograph, growth texture

ABSTRACT: Thin films of indium deposited on fresh cold samples of rock salt were investigated after holding for 1.5 hr. at 100C.

It was found that the films form two types of texture depending on the conditions of dusting. The first type, determined by the orienting action of a rock salt sample, contains (III) planes which are parallel to the base. The second type, determined by the conditions of growth, has (III) planes perpendicular to the base. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

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USSR/Academy of Sciences May 1947

"Archeological Studies of the Land," A. D. Udal'tsov, Corr Mem, Acad Sci USSR, 4½ pp

"Vest Akad Nauk SSSR" No 5

Short account of 1946 Expeditions of Institute of History of Material Culture imeni N. Ya. Marr, sent to study archeology of Kolya peninsula, Okhotsk coast, northern Crimea and southern Turkmen SSR. Several expeditions sent to foreign countries, Balkan peninsula, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, etc.

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28(2) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2712

Akademiya nauk SSSR

Perevodnaya mashina P.P. Troyanskogo; sbornik materialov o perevodnoy mashine dlya perevoda s odnogo yazyka na drugiye, predlozhennoy P.P. Troyanskim v.1933 g. (P.P. Troyanskiy's Translation Machine; Collection of Materials on a Translation Machine for Translating One Language Into Others, Proposed by P.P. Troyanskiy in 1933) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 52 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Ed.: D.Yu. Panov; Ed. of Publishing House: K.P. Gurov; Tech. Ed.: S.G. Markovich.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for readers interested in problems of machine translation.

COVERAGE: This publication describes the work of the late P.P. Troyanskiy, who invented an automatic translation machine in the early 1930's. The volume contains two articles taken from Troyanskiy's manuscripts and comments on these by members of a commission set up by the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in 1957 to study his work. The first

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article deals with the linguistic principles of automatic translation, and comments are presented by I.K. Bel'skaya. The second article describes the technical characteristics of a translating machine. The official patent specifications for the machine are reproduced. Comments on the technical aspects are presented by D.Yu. Panov and L.N. Korolev. There are no references.

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